POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SOUTHERN SENATORS. John Pool, of North Caroli

s gentieman was elected a Senator to Congress by the North Carolina Legislature on Tuesday last for the long term ending in 1873. Whether he is a tive of the State he represents or not we are unable to state. He has, however, been for many years a prominent politician, and has played a rather iliar part in the history of North Carolina politics. In 1860 he was the whig candidate for Governor and was defeated by the late Governor Ellis. After the secession ordinance was passed Mr-Pool decided upon remaining in the State, although he was known to be opposed to a disruption of the Union. In 1861 he was a Presidential elector under the Confederate government, and cast his vote as the rebel government. During the same summer he took part in receiving subscriptions to the rebel \$15,000,000 loan. It was stated during the war that he endeavored to obtain a commission as Confederate brigadier general, but after the suppression of the rebellion he denied the statement. He remained quietly at home, taking no part in politics until quietly at home, taking no part in politics until 1864, when he was elected to the State Senate as a "peace" candidate, or one in favor of negotiating a treaty of peace with the United States on such terms as would enable the people of the South to save their slave property and stop the further shedding of blood. Upon taking his seat he subscribed to the oath to support the Confederate constitution and afterwards introduced a series of "peace resolutions," Since the close of the war he has taken an active pert in politics, and although a conservative at the start gradually went over to the radicals. Mr. Pool is about the only Senator elected from a Southern State under the reconstruction laws, who was always well known to the people of his State, and it may be also said that he is about the ablest and least open to criticism of any of the new Senators. He has long been identified with the interests of North Carolina, and is supposed to be rather conservative in his tendencies.

John C. Abbott, of North Carolina.

This gentleman has been elected Senator to Congress for the short term ending in 1871. He is a native of New Hampshire, and at the outbreak of the rebellion entered the Union army as lientenant colonel of the Seventh New Hampshire regiment which he recruit-ed by authority for the government. The regiwas mustered into service December, 1861, with H. S. Putnam as colonel, and left the State on the 28th of the same nonth. The command was principally engaged in operations in Florida, where it participated in the numerous expecitions into the interior of the State. After some time Mr. Abbott succeeded to the colonelcy, and in October, 1864, was placed in command of the second brigade in one of the divisions of the Tenth corps. In the reorganization of the Army of the James Colonel Abbott was assigned to the command of the Second brigade, Paine's division. In the formations for the storming of Fort Fisher Colonel Abbott originally held a position with Paine's division thrown across the peninsula, facing Wilmington. From this position (at five P. M.) it was drawn to support General Ames in finishing up the advantage he had gained within the fort. At the close of the war Mr. Abbott, who had been promoted to the rank of brevet brigader general, was in command of the post of Wilmington. North Carolina. He took an active part in the politics of the State after the reconstruction laws were passed, which gave universal suffrage to the negroes, and the reward of his labors in behalf of the radical party is seen in his election as Senator. mand of the second brigade in one of the divisions

Thomas J. Robertson, of South Carolina. Of this gentleman's past history and record we absolutely know nothing more than that he has been eeted one of the Senators from South Carolina for the short term, ending in 1871. Whether he is a native or old citizen of the State, or whether he is one of that class of politicians in the South known as "carpet baggers," are things yet to be learned. Mr. Robertson is, though, we understand, a resident of Columbia, the capital of the State. As with his past career we are ignorant of his profession or business, and consequently, connot say anything about his social and intellectual standing.

F. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina.

South Carolina for the long term, ending in 1873. Of his history we know something more than of that of his colleague. He is and has been for a long while a resident and citizen of Charleston, at which place he holds the office of Collector of Internal be a most respectable gentleman, of a clear and unsullied character and much esteemed by those who sullied character and much esteemed by those who have the pleasure of his acquinitance. The first himstlon his friends had of his having espoused radical doctrines was in a speech which he recently made at Charleston, in which he announced himself in favor of universal negro suffrage and supported the reconstruction laws of Congress. This, the democrats charge, was done for the purpose of securing the Senatorship, and if the charge be true he has been successful in his efforts. It is, however, generally believed that he stands on ex-Governor Ord's platform and will not be very radical in the future. Of his intellectual abilities we are ignorant.

The United States Schate, with the New

EIDENT—Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio.

EETARY—George C. Gorham, of California.

IRepublicans in Roman, democrats in go

Term Ex.	FLORIDA. 1900
MAINE.	PLOUIDA !
Lot M. Morrill	A. S. Welch
W. P. Fessenden1871	T. W. Oaborne1878
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	AUKANBAR.
Aaron H. Cragin1871	Airs, Macdonald1869
Aaron in Cragin.	
James W. Patterson 1875	Benj. Rice1871
VERMONT.	OHIO.
George F. Edmunds1:69	Benj. F. Wade1869
Justin S. Morrill1873	John Sherman 1878
MASSACHUSETTS.	INDIANA.
Charies Summer1869	Thomas A. Hendricks 1869
Henry Wilson1871	Oliver P. Morton1878
RHODE ISLAND.	ILLINOIS.
Wm. Sprague	Richard Vates
Henry B. Anthony1871	Lyman Trumbull1878
CONNECTICET.	MICHIGAN.
James Diran	Zach, Chandler 1869
Ornis S. Ferry	Jacob M. Howard 1871
NEW YORK.	WISCONSIN
Edwin D. Morgan 1889	James R. Doslittle 1869
Roscoe Conkling1873	Timothy O. Howe 1873
WEST TRUCKS.	MINNESOTA.
F. T. Frelingbuysen 1969	Alex. Ramsey 1869
Alex. G. Cattell	Duniel S. Norton
PENNSYLVANIA.	IOWA.
Chas. D. Burketter	James W. Grimes 1871
Simon Cameron1873	James Harlan
TWIAWARE	MISSOURI.
James A. Bugard1869	John S. Henderson, 1869
Willard Saulsburg	Charles D. Drake 1873
MARKET ANTI-	KANBAR.
Wm. P. Whyte. 1909 Gange Victors. 1878 WEST VIRGINIA.	Edmund G. Ross 1871
George Victory 1873	Samuel S. Pomeroy 1878
dray vinginia.	SPHRASKA.
Peter G. Van Winkle 1869	Thomas W. Tipton 1860
Waliman Y. Whiey 1871	John M. Thayer 1871
NORTH CANOLINA.	EEVADA.
J. C. Abbott	William M. Stewart 1869
John Pool	James W. Nye
SOUTH CAROLINA.	CALIFORNIA
Thos. J. Robertson 1871	John Couness
F. A. Sawy	Cornelius Cole1878
RESTUCKY.	OREGON.
Thes. C. M. C. w. V	Canana H Williams 1971
Garrett During 1973	George H. Williams1871 Henry W. Corbett1873
Marrell Landing	COLORADO.†
TENNESSEE. TOO	
David T. Putterson 1869	John Evans
Joseph S. Fowler1871	Jerome B. Chaffee
LOUISIANA.	
W. P. Kellogg	
John S. Harris 1873	
Abijan subbert has been e	dected Senator from Florida for , 1869, and ending March 4, 1875.
the term commencing March 4	, 1500, and ending March 4, 1875.
† Colorado is not yet admiti	ent has the branch.
THE APP	TULATION.

Republicans, 52; demograts, 12. Total, 64.

Radicals and Scalawags.

In the cross-examination of one of the female witnesses in the Ashburn murder case, now going on in

Atianta, she said:—
The female members of our family rejoiced at the geath of Ashburn because he was a radical. We de-

pired the death of all radicals.

Direct—I do not mean by "radical" a person differing with the democrats in political opinion, but a scalawag. I mean by "scalawag" those who are trying to incite the negroes against us.

Q .- Are you not apprehensive that the influence of the "scalawags" will incite an insurrection in which women and children will be killed? And is it not alone to this class of persons that you refer when you wish they were all dead? Answered affirms-

cruise.

The republican craft in New Jersey has hoisted its J.-L.-B. and is now under full sail for a summer's

The New York Republican Soldiers and Sailors' State Central Committee met in Albany on the 22d The British officials in Halifax arrested and fixed

an American for celebrating the Fourth of July. "I still goes for Pendulum !" cried an excited German at a democratic meeting in Cincinnati lately. Shellabarger has been invited to stay at home by

Judge Hoar is disinclined to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. So was Governor Sey-mour, of New York; but he ran. General John L. Swift, who was here as a Chase

nan, addressed a Grant club in Watertown, Mass., Boratio Sermour was born in the town of Pompey,

N. Y., but so far as sympathy with modern-ideas is concerned, says the Boston Traveller, he might have been born in old Pompeii and have been buried during the last two thousand years.

Grant, Colfax and Blair are all going to the Rocky Mountains. Grant will go by way of Smoky Hill, and Blair by way of Arrack fork and Coldwater, voiding Whiskey run by taking the northern route

The New Bedford Mercury states that at a dinner party in Boston, on Thursday last, several conservaive gentlemen announced their intention to vote for Mr. Chase, whose nomination was momentarily expected. On learning that Seymour was nom all agreed that nothing was left for theurto do but to vote for Grant. We hear that one prominent demo crat in this section has expressed the same determ

An old line democrat declares the democratic party will never be successful until it essentially dams some of its muddy and overdowing Brooks.

Edwin M. Stanton says he don't want a dinner Many a poor officer and soldier who acted under his orders have often said they did, and were willing to take "hard tack" at that.

A Western special, giving outside gossip at Convention, intended to refer to remarks made by a gentleman from Massachusetts in a "linen coat." As published it appeared the remark was made by a entleman from Massachusetts in "lieu of a coat." It don't make much difference. The person referred to has probably changed his coat since he returned

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has deserted nis Standard. He stuck to it pretty well during the war, was smashed up once or twice by those who did not agree with his views, and now that he is Governor, we see, has turned over a new Page.

A loud call is made in South Carolina for grand receptions to delegates to the Democratic Convention

During Convention week a late rebel general, particularly distinguished for the part ne bore in the defence of Petursburg, came to this city on business and was asked why he did not attend the sittings of the Convention,. He replied:-"I am called a rebel general. I came here to buy locomotives, railroad iron and other material for the practical reconstruction of the South. I have nothing to do with politics. I am here to work, work, work; and I believe it would be better for all of us if others thought

An Irishman, and a good republican, is a porter on a business street in this city. Going home yesterday with half a bushel of potatoes in a bag upon his shoulder, a prominent democrat halled him and asked him what was in the bag. "It's the powdher yez did'nt fire off over yer Convintion yisterday," said Arthur, and copperhead subsided.

An indignant New York democrat writes to a friend in Boston:-"The Democratic Convention today, in imitation of John Phœnix, who disarmed his adversary by planting his nose in his opponent's mouth and advancing his stomach suddenly and violently against his adversary's fist, have elected U. S. Grant to the Presidency. They have my hearty

The editor of the Kansas Chief thinks General Buckner, of the Louisville Courter, acts ungratefully in not going for Grant, as Grant went for him at Fort Donelson.

THE JOBBERS AND GRABBERS.

Land Swindlers and Mining Company Manipulators in Washington-Big Schemes to WASHINGTON, July 14, 1868.

The Osage Indian land swindle still hangs fire in the Senate, the contending rings of harples not as yet being able to agree regarding a division of the prize. The tract of land contended for is equal in extent to one-third of the State of New York, or nearly twice the size of Massachusetts, being estimated at 8,000,000 acres, and worth fully \$20,000,000.

A gentleman by the name of Sturgis has the effrontery to ask the Senate, by the exercise of the treaty making power in secret session, to grant to him or to a paper railroad company which he represents this magnificent portion of our national domain, without any recompense on his part to the national Treasury whatever. He merely proposes to build himself a railroad through the land, and promises to pay the aboriginal occupants \$100,000 per year for fifteen years.

From Lawrence, Kansas, the commencement of the proposed railroad, to the southern boundary of the State is one hundred and fifty miles. The road the State is one hundred and fifty miles. The road through that level country cannot cost over \$30,000 per mile, or \$4,500,000 in all. Deduct the cost of the railroad from the value of the land and you have \$15,500,000; from which deduct the \$1,500,000 promised the Indians, and there is remaining \$14,000,000. In other words, Mr. Sturgis promises to pay the Osage Indians \$1,500,000 on condition that the national government shall make him a present of one hundred and fifty miles of railroad, with a boaus of \$14,000,000 worth of land. All this for "the development of the industrial resources of the country."

There is a ring of harpies in Kansas, Nebraska

country."

There is a ring of harpies in Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas engaged in this game of "buying" lands direct from Indians and paying in promises. They have heretofore bought in lots ranging from two thousand to one-half million acres each. By a schedule before me i find that fourteen hundred thousand acres have been thus disposed of without bringing one cent into the national Treasury. How much longer these nefarious "sales" would have gone on there is no knowing had not this outside operator from Chicago broken through the ring and astonished the Original Jacobs by making a grab at eight million acres, a swindle so out of all proportion as to bring down upon his luckless head the indignation of all other Indian land lobbyists in the country.

Country.

Now that rogues have fallen out it is possible that the people may get their due. The following resolution has passed the House. Its adoption by the Senate ends the nefarious practice of permitting private individuals to purchase our public lands from the Indians:—

He is residued by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any treaty which may hereafter be concluded between the United States and any Indian tribe, by which the title of such tribe to their lands shall be divested, the same shall be con-veyed directly to the United States and shall thenceforward be subject to the authority of Congress in the same manner as all other public lands.

The numbers of individuals.

The number of individuals here who are anxious The number of individuals here who are anxious to "develop the resources of the country" is remarkable. A coal operator from Pennsylvania is here trying to get a subsidy of \$300,000 to open a coal mine in his State, his only object being to "develop the resources of the country" and cheapen the price of fuel. A gentleman of the name of Suttro, or Sutter,

of net.

A gentleman of the name of Suttro, or Sutter, is willing to accept a subsidy of \$500,000 or so to aid a gold and silver mining enterprise in the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of getting gold to resume specie payments and pay off the national debt.

Why the national Treasury or national domain should be drawn upon to subsidize one private enterprise more than another is not clearly seen except by the party asking and his aid in the lobby.

If a mining company in Pennsylvania or the Rocky Mountains can be subsidized, why not a soap boiling establishment in New York or a clam company in Baltimore?

No portion of what rightfully constitutes our public domain should be permitted to be disposed of by Indians, under the treaty making power, to private individuals or corporations. And our national Treasury should no longer be drawn on to subsidize private enterprise.

vale enterprise.

In my next I will show the amount of lands given and money loaned by the government in aid of purely private enterprise. Millions upon millions have been granted and the cry is still they come. Seven hundred million dollars would not entisfy the present

SENATOR YATES ON THE RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

SENATOR YATES ON THE SIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1868.

Dear Sin—Yours of the 3d inst. is received. I am unqualifiedly in favor of the adoption of measures which will insure our naturalized citizens from outraze abroad, as I am also for abandoning all discrimination against them at home. It is enough for me that they abandon the homes of their youth and the graves of their forefathers, traverse oceans and sacrifice personal attachments, charmed by the story of liberty in this new land, to come and dwell among us. I would meet them on the shore, not with suspicious looks and invidious laws, but to welcome them with kind words and a full and immediate enjoyment with us of all the privileges of American citizenship upon taking the oath of allegiance. The origin of our probationary naturalization laws was in a fear of foreign influence while the government was weak. Now we are strong and need not fear. We have conquered a monstrous rebellion founded upon wrong, and have given the world notice and proof of our ability to take care of ourselves, and at the same time have inaugurated a policy which contemplates universal and equal citizenship for all the dwellers of this continent. Now, since we have been able to present such strong motives of personal interest to our adopted citizens to induce loyalty to the government, let us make assurance doubly sure by enisting their gratitude as well. I would declare every man's right to expatriate himself sacred and indefeasible, and pledge every power of the government to vindicate him in so doing; and i would place it in the power of every man to become fully naturalized whenever he might choose to do so. Thus we should be what we profess to the world—a nation of freemen, equal in all things before the law. Truly your friend.

Richard YaTES.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The "wearing of the green" in the shape of a cabbage leaf on the top of the sconce is found to be an excellent shield to the brain from the constant piercings of the solar ray. If people would only stick to the vegetable kingdom perhaps things would get along smoothly; but unfortunately there are those who insist on making experiments, and so mix the mineral with the vegetable. Thus with the cabbage leaf. To make it adhere to the skull they will mount a couple of brickbats, and as these are more than the spinal column can with any respect for itself stand, a change of base is the result, the subject finding himself antipodally inclined. During the "heated term," therefore, we adviss gentlemen fond of "mixing things" to be exceedingly cautious not to stuff their hats with more of the mineral and the vegetable than they can consistently carry in obe-dience to the laws of gravitation.

Where is the man whom the prophet Brigham placed in charge of the "brethering" and "alstern" of the Mormon Church recently arrived in this city, the sacrifice, at that reservoir, Castle Garden, wherein is poured the human tide which, rolling from Europe, breaks on our shores? He was seen hovering on Monday among the "weaker vessels," like the busy bee over a bed of roses, sipping sweets "from many an opening flower;" and then with a bouquet of them, hastily gathered, he winged his way Parkward. Brigham's agent is sadly wanted at the extreme southern end of the island. The sheep must not be left without a shepherd-that is, if the object is to fold them in the valleys of Utahand so we call on the agent to return with his bouquet and prevent the cunning mentile foxes from kicking up a row among the godly for their own special benefit.

There has been not a little fun got off at the expense of Mr. Bergh and his Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals, and though the "pointless jokes" have been many both have survived the ordeal to the bettering of man and the more general care, as a consequence, extended to the dumb but willing creatures who uncomplainingly toil for his pleasure and his profit. Notwithstanding the ex-treme and continuous heat which has been ours for the past two weeks, but few horses have, compared with previous years, suffered to the extent of extreme exhaustion. To the society of Mr. Bergh we are indebted for very much of this. It has made us pause and consider whether are physically injuring or wronging the ani-mals within our charge, and in this have we learned to be more reasonable in our conduct. Mr. Bergh is certainly entitled to the credit of teaching cruelly inclined or inconsiderate people to pause in their abuse of their unresisting servants; for his sturdiness in thus resolving to pursue the right, notwithstanding the malicious shafts shot at him by the satirists, deserves the thanks of the community.

Those twittering, chirping, self-confident little creatures-which put more confidence in man than he deserves-the sparrows, ought to be petted and nourished by every two-legged creature, be he or she young or old in the city. Let them "increase and multiply" in peace, to the utter extinction of those vermicular pests of our street trees, the measuring worms. In the spring, summer and autumn the sparrows can take care of themselves; but when the snow is on the ground, when the fingers tingle with the biting cold, forget them not, if, in more genial seasons, you would have your reward. We cannot have too many free birds in a town like ours.

The "dog pound" at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, East river, is an institution. In it are gathered all the worthless canines that industrious hunters at twenty-five cents per capita care to collect. Notwithstanding the extreme heat and the thousands of unmuzzled dogs, too worthless to have owners, that prowl around the city, business is extremely dull at the pound. On Tuesday only twelve, and on Wednesday but four "curs of low degree" were captured and delivered over for sale or execution by suffocation. The reduction of the price from afty cents to a quarter of a dollar has made a great many indifferent to the trade of catching, and hence the duiness complained of. Besides, it is a dangerous business, as it not unfrequently happens that those who capture are bitten by animals that have hydrophobia latent in them. Thus, these dogs taken to the pound on Monday became mad in the course of the day and attempted to bite at everything that approached them. The premiums on dog catching should be increased-that is, if it is desirable to rid the city of these dangerous nuisances. About these "purps" many a tale could be unfolded did time permit and we could wait for the wag-on.

pose, backed by the Irishman who in costume enacts the part of Arab to it, to enter the "graceful" dromedary that daily shows his paces on the sward in the lower grounds against the best horses in the stables at the fall meeting of the Jerome Park Jockey

It is a bad thing in the heated term to make a spirit thermometer of your stomach. The fluid is

BOOK NOTICES.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Edited from his manuscript, with Notes and an Introduc-tion. By John Bigelow. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

People would imagine that there have been so many lives, autobiographies, biographies and sketches of Franklin that there could be no room for another. Yet Mr. Bigelow found there was. That is, he did not find much that was new or that had not been published before in some form or another, but he saw there was much to correct in preceding works. This autobiography of Franklin had been family, but, as Mr. Bigelow shows, not in the precise language in which Franklin wrote. It had been edited, as it is called—that is, the phraseology and construction had been changed somewhat to suit the modern style and ideas. Mr. Bigelow got hold of the original manuscript and has now given it in print, without change or any attempt at amendation. The life of Frankin is well known and nothing need be said here. The particular merit of this book and the only thing to be noticed specially is that the world has now an unadulterated edition of Frankin's life by his own pen.

THE FATE AND FORTUNES OF HUGH O'NEILL, EARL OF TYRONE, AND RORY O'DONNEL, EARL OF TYROUNDELL. By Rev. C. P. Keenan. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

There is not a period in Irish history so fraught with interest as the time when Tyrone and Tyr-connell bade deflance to England and maintained their independence to the last. The author of this work, however, has contrived to compile a mass of documents, letters, proclamations, &c., in such a manner that a perusal of chancery papers could be more interesting than this memoir of the great Irish earls. There is not the slightest attempt to dress up these documents in an acceptable form, but they are strung together without reference to dates or their connection with the subject in hand. Evidently the earls of Tyrone and Tyronneil require a biographer of different calibre to do them justice.

NEW YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE ANNUAL REPORT. Mr. Barnes, superintendent of the Insurance Department and compiler of this report, makes some

very sensible suggestions on the subject. He says that "the National or State Board of Fire Underwriters should take the incipient steps toward the permanent establishment of standard rates, based on a thorough, painstaking and scientific examination of facts and statistics which should be unreservedly given up from private hoarding to the common weal. A detached dwelling or farm house ought not to pay for the losses of theatres or asloons, powder houses or petroleum refineries."

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COM-MERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR 1867-68. Part I.

This volume comprises, among other things, an ecount of the banquet given to Mr. A. A. Low, by members of the Chamber of Commerce, on his re-turn from a voyage round the world; the reports of select committees of the Chamber on the subject of a return to specie payments and on obstructions in the harbor of New York and the centennial celebrathe harbor of New York and the centennial celebration of the Chamber of Commerce. Regarding the
obstructions in the East river the report states that
"the United States government, although very
liberal in its appropriations for the improvement of
the entrances to other ports in the country, such as
the Missispipt, Charlesten, Boston, &c., have not
even made any appropriation towards the improvement of preservation of this harbor, not did our
Legislature ever take steps for its preservation until
1867, and the laws passed by that body are as a
whole inemcient." With the present appropriation
of Congress, although it comes late and grudgingly,
something may be done for our harbor.

THE STRIKE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL

Meeting of Operators and Their Determined Action to Resist the Strike-Latest Demon-

MAHANOY CITY, July 17, 1868. The continuous circuits of squads of strikers among the coal collieries, compelling the miners to stop work, and no indication of a cessation of these migratory movements until all the collieries shall have been visited and labor suspended, induced the call of a special meeting for to-day of coal operators. The meeting was held at ten o'clock at the Mansion House, and was numerously attended. Mr. George W. Cole was chosen to preside. The meeting was of brief durat but the results arrived at were sharp, quick and decisive. All comprehended the nature of the strike and the causes that induced it, and the sole question for them to decide was what course they should pur sue in the case. But one course was suggested—a refusal to accede to athe demands of the strikers. Such course was adopted, and with such argument the meeting adjourned. Herein is revealed the other side of the programme in this most important and exciting matter. The result is what I prophesied in my last letter, as based upon conversations with leading operators in this region—the very heart, indeed, of the coal region as well as the head centre of the strikers. It is just the result everybody, including the strikers themselves, anticipated, and conse-

Holding this council, however, and making known this result, the operators in the plainest words possible have now signified to the statkers their acceptance of the terms of battle offered them. The assault so boldly and defiantly begun by, the strikers and carried on thus far with such signal success on their part is to be met and resisted by the operators. Each side signifies its intention to fight it out on its chosen line if it takes all summer and other summers added to this. Thus stands the case. The battle lines are formed. A condict seems imminent. Will it be a bloody one? Expectation is on tiptoe. The all engressing question here is—and it is a question in which the outside world are beginning to feel a like absorbing interest—how long will it continue and how will it terminate? It is a question that time alone can answer. It may end in a few days. It may continue months. The strikers, seeing the inutility and hopelessness of a prolonged condict with capital and the weakness of their case as arrayed in hostility to the potency of the almighty dollar, and the necessity of humble submission to its proud sovereignty, and particularly as urged upon them by exhaustion of their means of subsistence and starvation staring them in the face, may peacefully lay down their arms and go to work under the old terms. On the contrary, the operators, if the strikers hold out long enough, notwithstanding all their present declarations of fighting for a principle, may find their tenacity for principle involving them in too serious losses and at length succumb on the simple score of self-interest—that great arbiter and ruler of moneyed men and corporate bodies and human conduct generally, the lever that moves the world, the helm that guides the ship of human destinies. carried on thus far with such signal success on their

human conduct generally, the lever that moves the world, the helm that guides the ship of human desthnies.

Keeping track of the gangs of peripatetic strikers pursuing their devious courses among the collieries is about as difficult as some of our Union generals during the war found it to keep track of the movements of Stonewall Jackson's army. Giving credit to the many rumors affoat involves endowing them with a marvellous power of ubiquitousness. Some of the rumors are very conflicting, and again, when the facts come to be known they fall far below the original statements. One thing is an established certainty, that at least three separate gangs are wandering about among the collieries in different sections of the coal region, that they are making clean work as they go, that they are constantly augmenting their numbers, that they are foraging to more or less extent on the country and that each day they are developing a more stubborn determination to carry their point. In the Scranton region they have been less successful than elsewhere. The committee that went there yesterday to ascertain the feeling in this region—the strikers send in advance committees as skirmishers, as a matter of prudential policy—have returned, but maintain a fixed reticence on the result of the visit. From hints dropped, however, it is believed that very shortly the strikers will move in large force on this region, and being tired throwing turf will test what virtue there is in stones, alias bludgeons and pistols, their armament of offence and defence. Meantime the operators here are fully of the opinion that the whole result of this strike movement depends very greatly on the action to be taken by the operators and miners in the Scranton region. It is well known that very little sympathy as elicited from this direction. As to the miners already enlisted from this direction. As to the miners already enlisted from this direction. As to the miners already enlisted from this direction. As to the miners already enlisted from this direction

this result.

The latest announced movements of the strikers admit of brief telling. A gang of some two hundred made a demonstration at Hazelton and closed up every colliery and workshop. At Liedermans & Skeers' colliery they met with some opposition, but with pistols at the heads of the continuacious ones they reduced them to submission. Another gang, numbering some fifty, which showed itself at the Santolk Coal Company's works, were not quite so brave. A larger gang had previously compelled a suspension of labor here, but it was thought work had been resumed again and hence a second pelied a suspension of labor here, but it was thought work had been resumed again and hence a second visit by this smaller gang. It appears, however, that Mr. Phillips, the superintendent, wanted to repair the shoot, and was simply having the coal taken out to enable this to be done. The coal was being drawn out on cars as if in readiness to take

to market.

"At work are you again," said the ringleader of the gang to Mr. Phillips; "you have got to stop it."

"I am only getting out coal to repair the shoot," replied Mr. Phillips.

"Don't believe a d—n word of it," retorted the ringleader, "so stop now at once and get the men out of them?"

repiled Mr. Phillips.
"Don't believe a d—n word of it," retorted the ringleader, "so stop now at once and get the men out of there."
Mr. Phillips has a son, a young man who served in the army during the war. Seeing how the case was going he quietly possessed himself of a carbine which he had in reserve conveniently at hand for just such an emergency and boldly confronted the ringleaders.
"So you don't believe a d—n word father says," spoke up young Phillips, and with the words raising his carbine so that the 'ringleader could look unobstructed into the muzzle, he continued—"Now you get up and get out of here, you and your whole party or I'll shoot your d—d head off."

Mr. Ringleader and his party did not stand on the order of their going, but went. Afterwards it was thought from threats uttered by the gang that they would renew their visit, and some policemen were sent from here to the protection of Mr. Phillips, but a wholesome fear of that carbine has prevented any further efforts to prevent Mr. Phillips repairing his shoot.

Their latest doings in this section have been the

a wholesome lear of that carbine has prevented any further efforts to prevent Mr. Phillips repairing his shoot.

Their latest doings in this section have been the shutting up of the foundry of Messrs. Lee & Wren and the carpenter shop of Messrs. Hill and Harris. They marched on to one of the principal dour milis here, but finding the men were working by contract made no interference. They have now swept this valley pretty thoroughly. At some places which they have not visited there is eager hope of their coming. Old rines and muskets, bightened up for service, and cannon loaded with scrap iron are waiting to welcome them, if not to hospitable graves, with every manifestation of cordial warmth the occasion may require. At Pottsville yesterday a gang of mechanics struck, and with a band of musket marched about visiting the machine shops of the place, trying to induce the workmen to stop work. At the shops of Vartine, Post, Wren and Snyder, the largest mechanical establishments in the town, the men refused to stop work, though at some of the smaller establishments the men readily fell in with the movement.

We learn that the day of sailing, on the annual cruise of the New York yacht squadron, will be post-poned, at the next general meeting of the club, to be held on the 25d inst., to Saturday, the 8th day of

held on the 25d inst., to Saturday, the Sth day of August. Owners of yachts will receive official notification of the change the day after the said meeting of the club.

The Fleetwing left New London yesterday afternoon, bound west.

The Josie has been purchased by ex-Commodore G. L. Haight, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Alice lett for Cape May yesterday afternoon, with a select party of gentlemen on board. She will remain at the "Cape" for two or three days.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will have an autumn regatta in October next, which will be open to all yachts in America. The prizes will be provided by the Brooklyn Yacht Club and will be unique and valuable.

STEAMBOAT THIEVES ARRESTED.

From the Hartford Courant, July 17.)

The gang of steamboat thieves which has made a business of travelling on the Sound steamers the past two or three seasons and going through passeagers' berths, staterooms and clothing has been broken up, it is thought, by the arrest at New York, Sonday, of James Stewart, Thomas Lewis, Joseph Murphy, James Munday and Cornelius Leary as they were about landing from the City of New London. They had robbed the stateroom of Mr. Henry Howard, of Gardiner, Me., the previous night, of a gold watch worth \$200 and \$150 in money. Mr. Howard, upon the arrival of the boat at New York, landed in advance of the other passengers and made known the facts to the police sergeant and his men upon the dook. A number of other passengers, whose rooms had been robbed on the same steamer (the City of New London), were anxiously and shrewdly watching the movements of a gang of suspiciously overdressed, fiash young men to see that they did not leave. Before the officers boarded her one of them was seen to drop Mr. Howard's watch upon the dock, and the police just at that moment coming on board, he was arrested forthwith, with four of his companions. Henceforth there will be a little more security for passengers, for there are so many leas thieves to operate, but no one need relax his precountions or his vigilance in the least, for they are not all caught.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SQUADRON LIST.

Lists of Vessels Composing the Different Squadrons, Guns, Class and Tonnage-Superiority of Our Naval Force Compared with That of Other Maritime Powers-New Vessels Being

Since the close of the late rebellion the attention of the United States Navy Department has been almost exclusively devoted to the placing of our naval force upon an equal footing with that of France, England and others of the great Powers of Europe How well the Secretary of the Navy and his colleagues have succeeded our readers can judge from the squadron list published below, in which will be seen the names of some of the finest vessels of modern times, nearly all of which have been fitted out since the close of the war.

At the termination of the rebellion our navy consisted of over five hundred vessels; but three-fourths of this number were totally unfit for any service but that which they had been previously engaged in-i.e., blockading. Accordingly the first step taken by the department was to dispose of the unserviceable vessels, and in a very short space of time our naval force was reduced by one-half. A large sum of money was thus turned into the treasury of Uncle Sam, many of the purchased vessels selling for more than their original cost.

Having in this way reduced our naval armament at home, the next consideration was to bring our fleets in foreign waters up to the proper standard, and in order to effect this the vessels then being built were hurried to completion as rapidly as possible. During the war our naval force abroad was very indeed, for the reason that suitable vessels could not be spared for foreign service; but now it is different, and a Shenandoah or an Alabama would escape but a very short time from the magnificent cruisers which now carry our flag over every sea in

cruisers which now carry our flag over every sea in the world.

Among the vessels now on foreign service are some which are admittedly far superior to any in the French or English service. The flagship Franklin, of the European squadfon; the Fiscataqua, of the Asiatic squadron; the Guerriere, Quinnebaug, Contocook and many others are war vessels such as are possessed by no other nation in the world, not only as regards sneed, but also armament and strength. The reason fe this superiority is that our naval vessels, having an been bulk within the past six or seven years, are supplied with the very latest improvements in machinery, equipped with guns of a calibre before unheard of and possess internally and externally every appliance which five years of experience in naval warfare have taught us to be conducive to safety, effectiveness or comfort.

The establishment of our European and Asiatic squadrons has already been productive of much good, in so far as it has shown the great naval Powers of Europe how the United States has in such a short time equalled and surpassed them on that element over which they have hitherto held sway. John Buil and Johnny Crapeau cannot help but entertain a high respect for a nation which in a few weeks' time could place on the high seas a fleet of two hundred vessels such as are now cruising in their waters, to say nothing of our iron-clad monitors.

The following vessels are now receiving their engles and machinery at the different navy yards and as soon as they are completed will be despatched to join the European, Asiatic and Pacific squadrons:—Name.

Guns.

Class.

Tomage.

Neshaminy.

11. Screw sloop.

3.177

splendid vessels being built.

RUROPRAN SQUADRON.

Admiral David G. Farragut commanding.

Pesse's. Guns. Class. Tonn
Franklin (flagship). 39. Screw frigate. 33.
Canandaigua. 7. Screw sloop. 1
Ticonderoga. 9. Screw sloop. 1
Frolic. 5. Paddlewheel.
Swatara. 10. Screw gunboat.
Shamrock (returning). 10. Paddlewheel.
Guard. 3. Storeship. Total..... 83 Rear Admiral Stephen C. Rowan commanding.

Resels. Guns. Class. Touna
Piscataqua, (flagship). 23. Screw sloop. 3,
Hartford (returning)... 21. Screw sloop. 1.

SOUTH FACIFIC SQUADRON,
Rear Admiral Join A. Dahlgren commanding,
Fessels. Guns. Class. Tonna;
Powhattan (flagship). 17 Paddlewheel 2,4
Wateree 10 Paddlewheel Dacotah 7 Screw gunboat 1
Tuscarora 10 Screw sloop.

Total 124

Total...... 75 | NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON. | Rear Admiral Heary K. Hoff comman | Fesseis. | Guns. | Class. | Contoocook (flagship) | 13. Screw sloop. | De Soto. | 8. Paddlewheel. | Saco. | 10. Screw gunboat. | Penobscot. | 9. Screw gunboat. | Penobscot. | 9. Paddlewheel. | Getysburg. | 0. Paddlewheel. | Marblehead. | 7. Screw gunboat. | Glasgow | 2. Paddlewheel. | New Hampshire | 15. Receiving ship. | Total..... 73

Total.....145 SPECIAL SERVICE. Vessels. Grans. Class. Tonnage.
Michigan (on lakes). 8 Paddlewheel . 582
Constellation (Philsdelphia). 10 Receiving ship . 1,426
Grampus (Mound City,
Ill.) 2 Receiving ship . 300
Mahaska (N. Orleans). 10 Paddlewheel . 832
Ascutney (Washingt'n). 2 Paddlewheel . 974
Ohlo (Boston). 10 Receiving ship . 2,757
Vermont (New York). 16 Receiving ship . 2,633 9,503

A SERIES OF SAD EVENTS.—On Saturday last, about noon, a German, whose same we have not learned, entered the hotel at Nassau, in this county, and asked the bartender to make him a lemonade, at the same time laying the money in payment for the drink upon the counter. In a moment he staggered backwards and fell a corpse upon the floor. The man, we believe, was a stranger; and on Sunday he was buried in the cemetery near Schodack, his fonce he was buried in the cemetery near Schodack, his fonce he was buried in the cemetery near Schodack, his fonce he was buried in the vicinity. Among the number were a family named Stanson, consisting of two men and two little children. They occupied an old fashioned rocksway carriage, which was drawn by two spirited horses. When near Vandenburgh's Hotel the horse took fright from some cause and ran away, smashing into a telegraphic pole and the stoop of a house in the vicinity, upsetting the carriage and throwing the occupants out with great violence. The two children were both badly huri—one sustained the fracture of two or three ribs and the other very severe injuries about the head. The men escaped, although the father of the children was so affected by the sight of their injuries as to become utterly prostrated for some time with grief and fear.—From Fames, July 14.

Total..... 78

THE CUBA CABLE.

The New Line from Florida to Havana-Causes of the Mishap-Details of the Expe-

On the Fourth of July your correspondent wended his way to the humble (but now never to be forgotten) hamlet of La Chorrera, four and a half miles west of this port. Mr. W. H. Hall, the able and we known electrician, who did signal service during the war and is now the agent and manager of the International Oceanic Telegraph Company's office in Key West, had promptly apprised us when the steamship Narva, with the twin cable, might appear with her two consorts, the United States steamship Gettys-burg, Commander Irwin, and the Spanish steam frigate Francisco de Asis, Commander Montenegro. The preparations made for the laying of this second submarine cable between Cuba and Florida were duly given in detail by the HERALD, and must therefore be known everywhere. The Gettysburg, true to her trust, after completing

her soundings, preparatory to the laying of the cable from Jamaica to Asninwall, had already returned to Key West before the Narva left, and as the Francisco de Asis also proceeded there, the three ships, under their respective flags, set sail together from Key West, each and all being equally engaged in a good

de Asis also proceeded there, the three ships, under their respective flags, set sail together from Key West, each and all being equally engaged in a good and giorious cause. As on a former occasion, the American and the Spanish ships noted as true companions de respage to the English ship, accompanied the Narva in her momentous excursion, and in which good work both rendered efficient service. The Spanish ship took the lead, as by token of welcome to the Cuban shores. The oliters, creedingly affable men of the Spanish navy, accompanied me to the ancient watch fort of Santa Dorothea, a sort of Martello tower, with a drawbridge many centuries old. But even from this eminence it was not possible to expy anything like a sail or site on the horizon. Finally, at about eight o'clock, we discerned the Francisco de Asis making for Havana port, and at once concinded that a change in "iny base of observation" was advisable—the more so as the horse cars from thorrers to Havana only run once an boar. I returned forthwith to the city in the ears at nine o'clock. The fright was already at her moorings when I arrived, which gives you an flustration of rapid traveilling here by land. On board I learned of the petit controlemps that had occurred, which, however, was to my disappointment, and but for which the laying of the twin cable would have proved a complete success. The enterprise was a perfectly prespectous one all the way from key Weet, without he slightest interruption, till within a few miles of these shores. There was no parting of the cable, its success was simply interrupted; a short delay in its perfection was inevitable.

From the moment the Narva left Key West, after splicing this new cable to the Florida end and immersing it into its watery bed, Mr. Hall had the care of the testing, &c., in Key West. The paying out of these shores. There was no parting of the cable, its new shores better the morning. Ever and anon was heard by the wires the progress the ship was making, without the slightest accinent interventin the Gulf of Mexico for months. Both the commander and his officers are better acquainted with the currents and everything connected with the Gulf Stream than some might suppose. It is, however due to the capital of the Narva to say that the ever due to the capital of the Narva to say that the current that carried the ship so much out of its course was indeed an unusual one, for which I have the excellent authority of a competent party on board the Gettysburg, who avows never having met so strong a current as the one in question in all his Gulf experience. It is calculated that there is, perhaps, a sunicient number of miles of cable left on board the Narva to connect the land end at the Chorrera. But, if I am not mistaken, neither of the representatives of the contracting parties on board would like to take any responsibility beyond what the contract authorizes, and both, no doubt, have agreed to await the necessary decision from the principals rather than expose themselves to any contingency that might ensue, after thus far having had entire success. It appears to me that there are but two ways open for selection. The first and apparently the surest under the circumstances is to change the land end from Chorrera to Coglemar, the Narva having more than sufficient cable to a certain distance and lay it anew, in a more direct course, to the Chorrera. This latter operation may entail some risk and turn out a more expensive undertaking than the former. The terms of the contract, however, and the goodly feeling existing between the two contracting parties will speedily set all at rest.

The new cable embraces all the latest improve-

isting between the two contracting parties will speedily set all at rest.

The new cable embraces all the latest improvements in the science of submarine telegraphy, and is more highly insulated than any previous line—perhaps twenty per cent more than the first Cubacable.

The electrician and representative on board the Narva of the London Gutta Percha Company, furnishing the cable, is Sir Charles Bright, M. P. On board the same vessel is Mr. W. H. Heiss, Electrician and General Superintendent of the I. O. T. Co., representing the interests of said company in the laying of this second line of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph.

representing the interests of said company in the laying of this second line of the Cuba Suomarine Telegraph.

The Gettysburg, to make the most of her time, determined to go to Key West on Sunday last, but before starting Commander Irwin invited Six Charles Bright to his ship, as he would take him to the Chorrera so as to familiarize Sir Charles with the true bearings and appearance of the creek and hamilet. Your correspondent was among the party, much gratified at the maniy and courteous interecourse between all on board. After onjoying a perfect view of the locality Sir Charles was conducted back to the Narva, near the Morro, and the Gettysburg then steamed for Key West. She returned early to-day, and in the forencoa went to togimar to ship the buoy and cable end, while the Narva, now ballasting, is to leave this evening to join her. Tomorrow morning an effort will be made to the up a part of the land end, and it unattended with any risk to the enterprise, and sundicant cable he recovered to make the line complete, with the help of that now on board the whole operation to the Chorrera will be made to the the day in the help of that now on board the whole operation to the Chorrera will in add yor two be finally concluded. But in the event that there be any risk in underrunning the part already hid, it will be secured to the shere at Cogimar while another place of dable be sent out from England.

Hefore concluding I must not forget to mention the agreeable time spent on Sunday last on board the Narva. Commander Irwin and Sir Charles Bright were carefully comparing notes of the past two days, scrutinizing charits, &c. &c. The greatest cordinalty Sevaled throughout the day.

Sir Charles Bright, I believe, is a member of the London Yacht Club and a great patron of all marine enterprises. When he gets through the present business he intends to return to England, paying a visit to New York prior to starting for Alexandria and Malta, where he is to be next month to lay another or the contracting the present business

AQUATICS.

The College Regatta at Worcester.

The Worcester Spy of the 17th inst. states that from all indications the coming regatta at that place will be the most largely attended and the best ever given here, and the University race will be more closely contested than many have been led to suppose from the admitted strength and skill of the Harvard crew. The committee are not prepared to make an official announcement this morning of the races, but the following is expected to be the programme, the race of six-cared boats on Wednesday being contingent on the presence of the Ward Brothers:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—Six oared boats, ever three mile course, one prize of \$300. Local races for Worcester boats, over two mile course, first for four-cared lapstreaks, prizes of \$40 and \$20; second for wherries, prizes of \$25 and \$15. In case the arrangements fail for the six cared race these last will take place Friday.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—Race for four cared boats, open to all, with prize of \$200, distance three miles; the match between Tyler and McKiel and the College regatts.

The ball games will take place on Thursday and Friday, and the regatta committee will give prizes of a pair of colors to the winning Freshman nine.

The concert on Thursday evening will undoubtedly